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The Census a Disgraceful Failure.

The failure of the eleventh census as an exact, or even a reasonably approximate enumeration of the people of the United States, is now recognized almost everywhere outside of the office where Mr. Robert P. PORTER'S assistants are still ciphering away from incomplete data to untrustworthy averages.

We observe that our neighbor, the Tribune with a zeal that cannot be very gratifying either to the Census Superintendent or to the President who appointed him, defends Mr. PORTER against the charge of conducting an intentionally dishonest enumeration for the sake of a political advantage to the Republican party, and offers the alternative explanation of his failure, namely, that he is incompetent for the task committed to him. "It is infinitely easier," says the Tribsme, "to suppose Superintendent POBTER or some of his assistants not very competent for the difficult work they have undertaken than to suppose that there was any deliberate intention to misrepresent the facts." "Mr. PORTER," continues the Tribune, "had no such experience or training as was necessary to fit him for the selection of enumerators in a great city, and there is no evidence that he was able to give or did actually give personal attention to that selection. But there is evidence, unfortunately, that in other parts of the country, in Republican cities and States as well as in this Democratic city, the census was Incomplete."

Apart from the theory that Mr. PORTER is personally incompetent to organize and conduct operations so extensive and delicate as those which he has in charge, there are two possible explanations of the bureau's failure. Each is getting its fair share of attention; and the one or the other seems the more plausible according to the point of view of the person considering it.

The theory of intentional dishonesty re gards Mr. PORTER as the chosen agent of a deep-laid political plot to strengthen the Republicans for the next ten years, in Congress and in the electoral vote for President, by overcounting the population in Republican districts and undercounting it where the Democrats are accustomed to carry the elections. In other words, a false enumeration was deliberately plauned, as preliminary to a false apportionment. This idea has been somewhat frantically proclaimed, and the charge is a very serious one. A conspiracy of that sort on the part of high officers of the United States would constitute a crime against our institutions coming about as pear to the broader definition of treason as an attempt to overthrow the Government or to betray the country into the hands of foreign enemies.

The other theory, specially maintained by the Mugwump newspapers, is that the census is inaccurate because the enumerators and other employees of the bureau were generally, if not universally, appointed for political reasons and not for "fitness." The failure of the census is treated as a result of the "spoils system," and a conspicuous vindication of the 'merit system." Journals like the Evening Post say in substance: "A hundred thousand or more people were emitted in the count in New York simply because the appointments of enumerators were based on partisanship and not on competitive examination. The same thing is probably true all over the country."

There is not a particle of evidence that either of these explanations covers the case. The theory of intentional and systematic fraud rests principally upon the suspicions bred by the grossly defective count in this Democratic town. There is no doubt that the figures for New York are very far below the actual population. The count in the lied to Mr. PORTE s returns indito be made next week by the Police Department at Mayor GRANT'S instance will demonstrate conclusively the extent to which New York has been wronged by the Federal census; but it is childish to assume that because New York is a Democratic town, the miscount in New York is a part of a deep-laid political plot, planned by high Republicans with consummate ingenuity, and executed through Porter with diabolical skill and audacity. The Census Superintendent could not carry out such a plot all alone, even if he were disposed to be dishonest, and the existence of any scheme of systematic fraud would put the conspirators at the mercy of every subordinate to whom the word was passed. It is true there has been underenumeration in Democratic New York, and overenumeration in Republican Minneapolis and St. Paul, as the recount in those rival in Oregon, where a defective enumeration meant the probable loss of a Republican Representative in Congress and a Republican electoral vote for President, the second count in certain counties chosen for the test showed that Mr. Pohrke's figures were from twenty-five to thirty per cent, under the actual population, and the whole State is now clamoring for a new enumeration. There is little doubt that, taking the country through, Republican districts have suffered about as much as Democratic districts by

Nor is there anything explanatory in the Mugwamp theory of the fallure. Pre-Vious censuses have been taken with accuracy and to the satisfaction of the country without recourse to competitive examinations. The work of the enumerators, while requiring a fair degree of diligence and idelity, does not draw upon a very high order of intellectual ability. There is no reason to suppose that the Republican party does not contain a sufficient number of persons competent to count the inhabitants, or that if the task had been divided between Republicans and Democrats the resuit would have been different. What the men were after was the two conts a name; and human nature being what it is, it is quite absurd to imagine these leg-weary enumerators, at a mysterious hint from Mr POBTER, sacrificing two cents to partisan enthusiasm in any given case.

this wretched census.

The failure of the eleventh census is primarily due to the preposterous attempt to soliect statistics with which the United States Government has no concern. The original and only constitutional purpose of the census, the enumeration of the inhabitants of the country as a basis for apportionment and taxation, has been almost buried out of sight under the multitudinous queries suggested by cranks and approved by too facile legislators. Nobody doubts that such a census as is prascribed by the Constitution could have last June, even by Mr. PORTER, with promptness, accuracy, and every Union soldier was a Republican, and to the satisfaction of the country. But to ignore the achievements of such Generals

in loading the schedules with fool questions, some of them obnoxious in the extreme and sure to generate friction, the bureau diverted the energies of its agents from the purpose to which they should have been exclusively devoted. Where it was so difficult a matter to get through with one family according to instructions, no wonder hundreds of thousands, if not millions of people were missed altogether, or passed over in weariness and disgust, with an entire indifference alike to the verities of arithmetic and the two cents' premium.

Thus the attempt to compile an ency clopsedia of general statistical information resulted in a failure even to count the people of the United States. Mr. PORTER is partly, but by no means wholly responsible for this. The main responsibility lies with Congress, and especially with those Democratic Senators and Representatives who lent their votes to a ridiculous project of meddlesome paternalism.

The Catholic Democracy of America

A pamphlet of very great interest to both Catholics and Protestants has lately been published at Baltimore, with a commendatory preface by Cardinal GIBBONS. It is entitled "The Catholic Democracy of America," and is a reprint of two papers in two of the leading English reviews by Mr. J. E. C. Bodley of Bailol College, Oxford. He is a Protestant, and hence the circulation of his views with the favor of a Cardinal of the Roman Church is a striking incident.

Mr. Bodley finds that the Roman Cathol icism of this country is marked by an "intensely national idiosyncrasy," which distinguishes it from all other branches of the great system. In the whole varied history of the Church of Rome he looks in vain fo any parallel to the experience she has had here during the last one hundred years The most venerable and powerful organization of the old order has come in contact with the most advanced and prosperou community of the new, with the result that it has been invested, to use Mr Bodley's words, with an endowment of

greater magnitude than the most hopeful enthusiast for the spread of the Roman Catholic religion ever dreamed of. That endowment is the English language, which of all the tongues of Europe most powerful in influencing civilization has been least spoken by Roman Catholics, but which hereafter is to be the tongue of the majority of the active members of the ancient Church. This republic is to be the great cen tre of the English-speaking race. Here people of every nationality will learn to use that language as their own, and consequently its future diffusion through the world must go on rapidly. Mr. GLADSTONE has estimated that a century hence our population will be 600,000,000. The most numerous and aggressive of all the peoples on the globe will use English as their common speech. Out of our present population of 65,000,000, the Roman Catholics number from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000. Reduce by a third Mr. GLADSTONE'S estimate our growth during the next century, and make it 400,000,000. If, then, the adherents of the Roman Church main tain no more than their present ratio to the whole, one hundred years hence they will number about 70,000,000 of English-speaking people. If they increase at anything an proaching their rate of progress in the past

brought up their total to 3,000,000, or oneeighth. Now they estimate their numbers at about one-sixth of the whole. As they have grown they have increased in the traditional loyalty to democratic institutions inherited from the Catholics of the Revolution. They have also become more and more jealous of all foreign interference in the affairs of the Church, and hence, in Mr. Bodler's opinion, they will in time establish an almost exclusively home-born priesthood, animated by American and democratic spirit and sentiment Fifty years hence the American nation will Becond ward by the officers of the Board of have become so vast that the unmigrant Health proves this. Every test which has stream, however strong, will be overvhelmed in it. The Roman Church will be cates their worthlessness. The enumeration | more distinctively American. In numbers and power it will stand at the head of Catholicism. There will be more Catholics in the world speaking English than any other

tongue, and in the natural order of things

the Pope will be an American.

they will be many millions more. They

were only 300,000 in 1820. Twenty years

later they numbered 1,000,000, and were one-

seventeenth of the entire population. In

1850 the great Irish immigration had

That is the conclusion to which Mr. Bop-LEY arrives, and as he proceeds to it he stops often by the way to celebrate the fitness of Cardinal Gibbons for the exalted place, speaking always in terms so eulogistic that the Cardinal was rejuctant to appear as sponsor for the pamphlet in which the papers of the Oxford prophet are now republished. Mr. Bodley looks for a develop ment of Roman Catholicism in this republic which will revolutionize the history of Christendom by linking the Church of Rome to the democratic tendencies of the period. To that end he advises the American towns disclosed. But it is likewise true that | rarchy to obtain permission from the Holy See to supervise an American edition of the Bible to supersede the Douay translation, in order that the Church may be brought nearer to English-speaking people, who have transferred to their common everyday speech and literature so many of the expressions in the authorized English version that it has become a great and neces-

sary English classic. The growth of the power of the Roman Church, as modified by American ideas and sentiments, does not alarm this Protestant writer. He sees in it not merely the improvement and healthler development of a durable ecclesiastical system, but also gain and glory to all Christendom. In his view, it is the triumph of the American spirit, the evolution of the Church as a Catholic democracy rather than as a representative of the old order of the Old World

Two Planks in a Platform.

There are twenty planks in the platform of the New Hampshire Republican State Convention, adopted at Concord on Wednesday at the instance of Senator CHANDLES Two of these planks are worthy of notice One relates to REED, a reckless minority and the rebellion, and the other refers to "the so-called abandoned farms" of the Granite State.

Here is what a Senator of the United States got the Republicans of New Hampshire to say about the Democratic party and the civil war:

"We sport procting to Thomas E. Bonn, Spelings of the House, to whose genies and conveys are largely the the percus of the national flours from the control of an onacrophicus and rechlese minority which has mos its masters in that magnificent band of Republicans soon the floor of the House, as it formerly mot its masters upon the field of battle in the boats of the great espansis to whom if surrendered at Appointation."

The fast clause in this declaration is no insult to every Democrat, and there were hundreds and thousands of them, who fought for the Union in the armies of the North; but it is the fashion of the Grand Old Party in these days to assume that every Union soldier was a Republican, and

as HANCOCK, among the dead, or SLOCUM, among the living, because they happened to be Democrats.

The members of the New Hampshire Republican Convention ought to be ashamed To praise Mr. REED was only right from the Republican point of view; but this could have been done without gloating over Southern Democrats or insulting the Democrats of the North.

The second plank to which we would direct attention favors the development of the natural resources of New Hampshire by all apt means. Here is a splinter from this plank :

"The so-called abandoned farms of the State may be readily converted into happy homes and health giving summer resorts for sons and daughters of New Homp shire or their descendants whe reside in and have ob tained wealth in other States."

Why "so-called?" Are not the farms really abandoned? And how is the conversion to be brought about? The answer would be simple enough if the wealthy wanderers from the Granite State were disposed to return thither in any very large numbers or to any considerable extent and transform their deserted homesteads into summer res idences. But there are not many Austin CORBINS to make mints of money elsewhere and put bushels of it into a park-like estate in New Hampshire. One swallow does not make a summer.

In what they say about the abandoned farms the New Hampshire Republicans look as far ahead as they look behind in what they say about the civil war.

The Sheriff's Office.

A Sheriff of New York county is to be elected in November in place of Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES. Under Article 10 of the State Constitution, the General is inellable for reflection, the inhibition being as follows: "Sheriffs will hold no other office, and shall be ineligible for the next three years after the termi nation of their office."

The construction which the courts have placed upon this somewhat ambiguous and grotesquely worded clause-there being no such thing as the "termination of the Sheriff's office"-is that a Sheriff, while holding that post, cannot be elected to succeed himself, although the fact that a man has already been Sheriff is no bar to his reflection, if term has intervened. The Constitution says that the Sheriff shall be ineligible for three years, but it does not say ineligible to what.

Gen. SICKLES, as the appointee of Governor HILL, has introduced many saving and salutary reforms, made feasible by legislation, and put into effect by the General's knowledge, diligence, and energy. These reforms may be expected to be continued by his successor. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has recently appropriated for the year's expenses of the latter the sum of \$65,700, the same amount as last year, the reduction of expenses being found in the matter of fees paid by individual litigants and others and not in the amount of money raised by the tax levy, which constitute only a small part of the receipts of the Sheriff's office.

Just what the Sheriff who is to be elected in November will be expected to do with the sum aliotted to the expenses of his office is, in view of the proximity of the election, an interesting question. That the opportunities for extravagance or prodigality are not to be many, may be seen by the perusal of a statement of what he is to do with it:

"Summoning jurors and attendance at drawing of jurors: procuring statistics of criminal convictions making returns, and filing the same with the Secre tary of State, support of prisoners in county jail, in cluding wages of cooks, cleaners, &c., and fuel, furni ture, and other supplies: salary of Warden of City Prison [53,000]; salaries of seven keepers [51,000 a year each]; conveying prisoners from the City Frison to the Courts of General Sessions and back to prison, from said courts to the penitentiary, House of Refuge, and such other institutions as the court may direct: salary of engineer of Ludlow street tall [\$1,000]; salary of assistant engineer (\$\infty\$0); serving orders to show cause upon delin queut jurors; conveying prisoners to luna tic asylum; serving Surrogate's orders and those of other conrts; attendance of Sheriff and deputies upor courts, and at the execution of criminals, and all other expenses connected with and prior to execution, in-cluding board of prisoners under sentence of death. services of barter, and publication of certificate of election: serving notices of special and general elections on Supervisors and the Board of Supervisors, and insertion of said notices in lifteen newspapers; salary of physician of the county jail [81,000], and arrearage for the month of December, 1889,"

The variety of duties imposed by upon the Sheriff is such that for the proper administration of that office courage as well as capacity is needed in the incumbent. If he should possess, in addition to these qualifications, a versatile mind and a reforming spirit, the interest of that part of the community which has to do with the Sheriff's

office will be still further promoted. Undoubtedly this view of the matter will govern when the time to make municipal nominations arrives, and just as certainly it will be controlling when the people come to vote in choosing a successor to Gen. SICKLES.

The Tammany Platform.

A resolution adopted at the meeting of the Tammany Committee on Organization last Friday night discloses the platform on which Tammany will appeal to the people of New York this fall:

"Resolved, That the Democratic-Republican electors of the city and county of New York who favor hom rule, rapid transit, a reapportionment based on a fair enumeration of the inhabitants for the purpose of se-curing to this metropolis proper representation in the Legislature of the State, the repudiation of the party that defeated the World's Fair for this city, a pure and economical administration of public affairs, national, State, and municipal, and who are opposed to and con-demn trusts and centralization, and all who are in favor of unity and harmony in the Democratic party of the city be and they are hereby invited to participat

There is about as much use in condemning trusts as in condemning the multiplication table. If they are an evil, they seem to be a necessary evil, and they are used by the farmers and laborers who are most eloquent in denouncing them. But the denunentiion of trusts is the only piece of buncombe in the Tammany platform. About the rest of the platform there is no doubt. The Republicans have steadily opposed

home rule for New York city.

They have prevented rapid transit. They have refused to permit an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State for the

purpose of reapportioning the Senate dis

tricts and Assembly districts. They would not allow the World's Fair to be held in the only place in which it could be worthly and satisfactorily held. They were determined that there should be a Republican Fair or none. For this alone they deserve to be beaten in this State, and

most of all in this city. The Tammany platform of honest and economical government and opposition to centralization is the good old Democratic

platform, and there couldn't be a better. In inviting into the ancient wigwam all persons who are in favor of unity and harmony in the Democracy of this town, Tammany shows a conservative and concillatory spirit which, we hope, will be carried into the campaign.

The transcendental nature of Massachu setts flepublican politics is oddly shown in the recent party platform's proise of the Depart ment of ht tu, which has not achie od anyth nu in particular; of the Treasury, whose achiements have been rather injurious than otherwise; of the Post Office, which JOHN WANAMAKER has conducted in the liberal and enlightened

spirit he displays in marking down a job lot of alightly damaged wanamakers; and the absolute failure to commend the most businesslikemost efficient, and perhaps the ablest administrator of the Cabinet, Gen. BENJAMIN F. THACY. Gen. Tract has worthfly continued the great work begun by William C. Whither, and the Navy Department in his hands has been as oreditable to the Republican party as it was discreditable under Champles and Robeson. It s strange that the Massachusetts Republicans didn't know of it.

That the negroes in Texas have reached a point in politics far above what they have attained in any other State, is shown with great feeling in an address recently issued by the white Republicans, the Lilywhites, as they are known in contradistinction from the Cunsyltes, the negro party which follows a colored man named Cunny, a Federal Collector appointed by President Hannison. He has just run the Republican State Convention. The opposing Central Republican Executive

Committee speaks in this style: " To the Republicans of Texas: We cannot any longer endure the shame, disgrace, and humiliation brough upon Republicanism in Texas by the sudacity, arro-gance, corruption, and treachery of the negro leaders and their followers. They have taken foroible posses tion of our primaries and ruled our conventions with such of our primaries and ruled our conventions with releatless tyranny; they have driven many of the best and most patriotic white Republicans out of the party ranks; they have demoralized and disorganized the Republican party in our State; they have laughed de ency to scorn and branded patriotism with ignominy they have bartered their citizenship away in open mar ket and sold their votes to the highest bidder at every slection. Republicanism in Texas has become a stigms apon American citizenship, a reproach to our civiliza-

tion and a curse to our country.

"Pellow Republicana the time has come to meet the terrible and gigantic evils of negro domination in our

Sinte face to face.

"Let us reorganize the Republican party in Texas on
the basis that all Republican primaries shall be con-ducted and participated in by white Republicans alone and exclusively."

As a snapper to this protest the Lilywhites

save "put out a State ticket for the coming election, comprising candidates whose intelligence and virtue, manly courage and lofty patriotism make them the pride of their neighbors and the esteemed of their countrymen. Since neither the Cunevite nor the Lilewhite taket can be eleted, the sole remaining point of interest in the Republican side of the Texas canvass is what now is the Hon. WEBSTER FLANAGAN, the Cuncyite-Lilywhite nominee

The Vigilancia, like her sister ship, the Segu-anca, is tangible evidence of what the Republican Ad-alinistration is doing to restore our American merchant tarina—Botton Journal.

for Governor, there for?

Well, what is it doing to restore the American merchant marine? What has the Republican Administration done?

Journal asking what is the plural of ilboose. Our esteemed contemporary refers him to us

" Reasoning from analogy, Tax Sun follows the form se, nooses, and forms the plural jibooses. But there is the similarly constructed word goose; you might say libeese, as you would say goese. If it is objected that Ligonkin. The plural of moose is moose; hence the plural of jiboose is jiboose, and not jibooses, as Thu Sun

The plural is formed in the regular way, like the plural of caboose. This termination has the authoritative approval of good usage in ilboose circles, as the Evening Journal might have ascertained by sending to the office of the Mayor of Albany.

Has the empire really come !- Chicago News. No. it can never come in this country, with the shedding of more blood than has yet flowed from the worthy Mr. DINGLEY's nose.

* Thirty years ago there were perhaps not a thousand men in the whole world who had any ettled convictions on the subject of money. - Auneus City Finez. Oh, yes. Long before that it was recognized

BOILER IRON, RIVETED.

as the root of evil.

Gen. Hawley's Newspaper Speaks Plainly About the Proposed Grant Monument.

Prom the Bartford Courant.
One of the most distinguished of American artists, whose fame is European as well as American, writes to us from New York:

us from New York:

I enclose a cutting from the Times of the accepted design for Grant's monument. It is so puerile and tasteless that I boll over with indignation. It is something
between the effect of the contectioner's art and a burst
saw. A circus perfermer at the apex—but the seats of
the amphitheairs are inclined the wroing way so that
the backs of the sudience would be turned toward the

the once of the source or was abow.

There is no redeeming feature in the design that I can see. A wearhouse repetition of details borrowed from general sections of the section of the se

THE SER, with a sense of fitness that does it credit, so far falls in with this wonderful design as to suggest that is be built of boiler from riveted. This would be very appropriate if the structure were painted in vivid onl-ors in horizontal stripes gray, chocolate, old red sandstone, yellow, blue, green, and so on, representing the different geologic ages, or the time it took to raise the money. This would offer a more pleasing var the single tone of carmine which we suppose the com-

But this design in boiler fron, painted, seems to us too garish and ambitious. The proposed structure should be built of adobs. Vines could be stanted about it which would cover it in a season or two and make it a beautiful object in the landscape. And then, in time, the rains would wash it down into a dignified and har-

Wanted, a Record That Records. From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Whatever the political or parliamentary bearing of the Kennedy incident, there is certainly pertinence in The Sun's declaration that if the people are to pay for the publication of a record of the proceedings of Congress, it should be a truthful record, and not a Record

To Whom it May Concern. LOST, STEAYED, OR STOLEN-OR about the 1st of June, 100,000 residents of New York city. The Police Department is respectfully requested to keep its eyes open and restore, if possible, these missing men, women, and children to their sorrowing

From the Boston Franscript

Porter's census is not so much an enumeration as an

A Gentle Reminder. Miss Summit-What a frightful dent there was in Mr ashaway's but after my progressive encure party last

Miss Palisade-Yes. I heard him tell some one in the hall that it was to remind him to say to you what a pleasant evening he had passed.

Evening Things up,

They were talking of howling. "Aren't you afraid, Henry, dour." she said softly. "that such excessive exstelse will make your right arm larger than your left t' "I never thought of it in that light," he replied " Ferhaps you had better change around

Attendant (at the Smith-onlan Institute)-In this com madam, are kept all the types of musical statuments that have been in vogue from the remotest pe-Vistor-Indeed! I had no idea there was a chamber

of horrors here.
That was All. Smithers (who has just proposed).-Why do you smile !

Is my proposition so utterly ridiculous that— Lizatie—Met at all, Mr. Suitthers. I am only looking pleased. I bet Mr. Hicks a bux of camby I'd have the refusal of you within a week A Heatthful Gecupation

Gazzam trading)-Jean Jacque Vermilles, a noted Franchissan, to dead at the uge of 107. Larkin-Se must have been engaged in a very health

lie was a dualist." Biner. Vities did you get back from Newhort? tion's wamenter. My man attends to all that y new

Marriet Picks Up Harry's M's "Yes," said 'Agrict. "There's b'owis b'about." THE WOMEN OF SCOTLAND.

John Swinton's Sketch of Their Traits and

Ways. During the three months of my recent pere grinations in Scotland, from Haddington to Iona, I found abundant opportunity of noticing and studying the traits, the ways, and the life of Scottish women, from those who toil on the farm to others who wait in the shop, from those employed in domestic service to others engaged in the public service, from those who manage hotels to others molling in factories. trom those who carry the creel as fishwives to others pursuing scholarships in the universities, to those who win their livelihood by art or skill to others earning salaries as teachers in schools, from those who perish in squalor to those enjoying lives of luxury.

Wherever I went in Scotland, mingling with people of " all sorts and conditions." I took an especial interest in the life and lot of the feminine half of creation. I had previously, during my stay in France and in Italy, been studious in the same line of research.

The thing that struck me most, while observing the traits and ways of the women of Scot-land, or holding confabulation with them on their native heath, was the spirit of independence that is dominant among them. I found this spirit everywhere, among the workers as well as the wealthy, among the rustics not less than the denizens of towns. I found it in their language and their action in their households, and in the business of their lives. I found nothing like subjection in their demeanor or subserviency in their discourse. They hold opinions with knowledge and are not afraid to set them forth. They hold their ground by their own right of womanhood, without assumption or pretence, but with decorum and

Again, it seemed to me that the women of cotland possess the aptitudes of self-help in fuller measure than the women of some other countries I have recently visited. I found many of them who are gifted with rare business sagacity. I took notice of this, for the first time, last summer, when travelling from the Lowlands to the Highlands, staying at hotels on the way. It happened that nearly every hotel in which we found quarters was kept by a woman who signed her name to our bills as proprietrix." Further inquiry that I made afterward gave me evidence that Scottish women were in many other vocations that require training and judgment. It seems that very many of them are taking part in business of nearly all kinds. I found them engaged in artistic work and sundry varieties of technical work. I found them employed as Government officials in the Post Offices and the telegraph offices. I found them on duty in many mercantile and other establishments. In short, I found that they have made their way into a large proportion of the myriad avocations of this resurgent nineteenth century, from which they were excluded in the times of their grandams. I also saw, in some of the rural regions which I explored, women working in the fields boside their fathere, brothers, or sons: "and why should I not do so." said one maiden, when it needs all our folks to look after the crops?" It may seem comical to hear of a woman using the lather brush and razor on masculine faces in a barber's shop; but a spectacle of that kind was seen by me not long ago in Scotland. I was assured, on all hands, that, as a rule, women who are engaged in the many ways here spoken of do not fail to give heed to their domestic affairs or to look after the economics of life.

I found Scottish women in the middle rank of society who had enjoyed the advantages of liberal culture, and I found that provision has been made for the education of women in the higher branches of learning. Even in two or more of the universities there are classes or departments that are open to them. I got my first information on this subject last August, through a letter from Prof. Geddes of the University of Edinburgh, in which he told of the "Ladies' Settlement, University Hall," and I subsequently found that women may study for the medical profession at their quarters in the ancient and renowned university.

I found that there are women in Scotland possessed of the "right of voting" in certain elections, and who can say that they will not yet win the right of voting in elections for members of Parliament, or even the right of memorship itself?

I found by visiting public libraries and otherwise that a large proportion of the women of Scotland are readers of books and magazines, ardent in their pursuit of knowledge and I cannot say that all the women of Scotland,

or ever of Edinburgh, are comely or of graceful figure; but one can find there many maids and matrons worthy of the admiration of Robert Burns. You will see in the streets and elsewhere plenty of women with wayward featu and strong faces.

On account of their traits and ways the women of Scotland exercise an influence over the habits and life of the other sex such as is not possessed by the women of all the other countries that I have visited during the past year. It is a powerful and a formative influence. JOHN SWINTON.

The Battle for the Pennants. The Eastern part of the base ball season of 1890 to the leading professional players is already over, and its final stage at the West is drawing to a close. Nobody can fall to note the difference between the present con-dition of the championship struggles and the corresponding one of tweive months ago. Then popular in-terest was at its height, and the season wound up in a whir! of exitement. The last games of the League were at the West, as now, and with each match of the closing fortnight throngs in Eastern cities watched the successive innings posted on the bulletin boards of th newspapers, and made their comments in sighs or cheers.
It is true that the race then in the League championship was a remarkably close one between New York and Boston. But that is not the main cause of the difference between last year and this. So far as this town is concerned, its clubs are out of the struggle both for the League and the Brotherhood pennants; but Brooklyn is practically a local club here and is well ahead in the former contest, yet its probable triumph does not arouse the enthusiasm of last year. The whole story is that the division or interest be-tween League and Brotherhood has almost rained the season, and has caused the great contrast between the present year and any former one since base ball estab-lished its claims to be unlied the national game. At the outset it was thought by some that the rivalry might stimulate popular interest; but that has not proved to be the case, and what with conflicting dates, scrambles for the possession of the same cities, and in some cases League, Brotherhood, and American clubs all a-going in the same pisce, the distraction of public attention and the division of local playing strength have proved fata The League pennant arems now pretty well assured to Brooklyn, with Chicago and Boston neck and neck for the second place. This on the whole would be a satisfactory outcome. Brooklyn and Checkinsti, the two new League clobs, started the season with last year's drilled forces intact, while other clubs lost largely to the Brotherhood, and this gave them a great advantage in the race. Cincinnath for some time held the lead, but Brooklyn, which had beaten her for the American championship the year before, at longth passed her, as might have been expected. In the Protherhood contest Boston and New York were at the cutset looked upon as the leaders, as these

clubs had taken so large a proportion of their best me with them in secsiting from the League But Naw York, we needed summer has been the League But Naw York, we needed summer has by the loss of Ward, Tigran, and Weich, and with Keefe make to do the work of ince, dropped seary and laft the new fronking or sanication, headed by Ward, to push Reston for first place during many weeks, and now to be telerably safe for second.

The largest margin of victory is found in the American association where Louisville has after past years of adversity, worked itself to the top with a reorganleed team, and made sure of final success.

g Imperious Monarch ito Prime Minister)-Greer my most exhibit state rabbs and instruct the ford keeper of the privy seal, the grand lord of the imperial bad chamber, the grand knight of the wash bush, and all the rest of the chief functionaries to be in readings for the coming visitor to our realm.

Prime Minister (trembling;—It shall be done, sire.

Your gradious pardon but who is coming ! Importons Monorch—I don't know his name, but he is m American ratirond ticket soiler. A Prepustarous Question

formen tafter the ratir ad accident to wounded passenger.-Where are you hurt, sir!

Vassenger-line do you expect me to know! I'm one
of the officers of the company.

FROM CREVRONS TO SHOULDER STRAPS The New Candidates for Commissions at

WARRINGTON, Sept. 21.-Last year there were fewer promotions from the ranks of the array to the grade of Second Lieutenant than there had been in previous years. Now there is a still more marked dropping off, and only five candidates from among the enlisted men present themselves for examination at Fort Monroe.

Highest among them, judged by the general averages obtained in the department examinations, is Corporal Henry J. Hunt of the now discontinued Company I, Fourteenth Infantry. His father was the late Col. L. W. Hunt of that regiment, and he bears the name of his uncle, the distinguished Chief of Artillery of the Army of the Potomac. Enlisting in December, 1887. ho was promoted to be a corporal about seven months later, and now will reach his commission after a useful experience as private and non-commissioned officer. Next on the list is Quartermaster-Sergeant Garesche Ord, First Infantry, who enlisted in August, 1887, and was duly advanced to his present grade. He is a son of the late Gen. E. O. C. Ord. A third eandidate, with a general average of 85, is Sergeant John R. Seyburn, Eighteenth Infantry, who enlisted in June, 1887, was promoted to be corporal the following March, and was made a sergeant in January. 1889. He is a brother of First Lieut Stephen Y. Seyburn. Tenth Infantry. who was appointed to the army from civil lite in 1875. Still another candidate is Sergt. J. E. Dodge, Eleventh Infantry, who enlisted in February, 1887, and reached the grade of sergeant in June, 1889. Finally we have First Sergt. Miller of the now discontinued Troop M. Eighth Cavalry, who enlisted in 1884, was made corporal in 1885, sergeant in 1886, recalisted in 1887, and was made first sergeant in 1888, Four of these were natives of this country and the

of these were natives of this country and the fifth, Miller, was naturalized last January. All are unmarried: two of them, Ord and Sepburn, are not yet 24 years old; Hunt, 25 years, and Miller and Dedge 27. The infantry carries of the laurels in this year's appointments.

It is clear that a capable young man, who is bent on a military career and desires to secure a commission, may do well to enlist in the ranks and devote himself at once and with determination to that end. This is perhaps particularly true of sons of officers distinguished in the regular or volunteer service, who inherit military aptitudes, but from one cause or another, perhaps chiefly the lack of vacancies at the right time in their Congress districts, cannot secure a caletakip at West Point. It is clear that long delay need not be looked for by those who are competent for commissions. The law only requires a service of two years for candidacy. In the case of four out of five of the young men just mentioned, their recommendations for commissions came either before they had finished three years of service or shortly after.

or the young men just mentioned, their recommendations for commissions came either before they had linished three years of service or shortly after.

Of course ne young man can enlist with any promise or even a hypothetical guarantee of a commission. He must take his risk; but even if he goes to the Military Academy he risks being able to keep up with the class. Besides, at worst there are several very good non-commissioned staff positions for which the calisted man may reasonably hone, such as those of Ornance. Commissary and Post Quartermaster Bergeant, with regimental promotions as high as Bergeant-Major. There is also the increase of pay for length of service, the extra duty allowances, and, above all, the retiredilist insuring a provision for the end of life, which can be secured after only thirty years of service. Hence, should the sapirant fail to get a commission through the ranks, he can still rely on having a career as an enlisted man which possesses many advantages, and which may also, with a reasonable degree of economy under the Government system of deposits at interest, yield him a capital of several thousand dollars for retirement.

Still, it is not a good sign to see the number of candidates from the ranks recommended for commissions falling off year by year. There were as many as twelve two or three years ago. It is true that but one appointment from civil life to a Second Lieutenancy has been made for five or six years, so that since graduates from the Military Academy have the preference by law, no injustice has yet been done to the enlisted men.

Not New Jersey Mosquitoes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A few days ago THE SUN mentioned the fact that Brooklyn was invaded by untold myriads of mosquitoes, and in conjecturing where they came from, your esteemed paper ventured to assert that they were from Jersey. They were

assert that they were from Jersey. They were not from Jersey. The mosquito from Jersey differs from all others in important respects.

1. He (or sho, rather.) is not finind, shy, bashful, so to speak.

2. The mosquito indigenous to Jersey is like the rain and the sunshine, descending alike on the evel and on the good on the just and on the unjust. The mosquito from other quarters carefully discriminates.

3. The mosquito from Jersey is a tenor.

4. The mosquito from Jersey, when he bites, does not stand fairly and squarely upon six logs, but upon four legs. He hooks his two hind less over the middle pair to get a purchase. But all the foregoing is irrelevant. The mosquito, wherever he came from is gone. He did not fold his tent like the Arab and silently steal away. He was drowned. Here and there a mosquito was wise enough to take refuge in a house. But the mosquito as a cloud, a postilence, a provoker of profane speeches, is gone. He.

To the Entrol of The Sun-Sir: I have just received topies of The Sun of Aug. 18 and 21. Under the caption. "The First Telegraph Superintendent," and in connection with an interesting article occasioned by the recent death of my friend Jepths H. Wede of Cleve-land, a very kind reference is made to me as "the first telegraph superintendent the world ever saw," and who "is doing his country active service as United States Consul at Dunfermiller, Scotland." This state-ment was met with flini promptness of denial by Mr. Stephen Vali of Morrisbown in your issue of Aug. 21, and Mr. Vali very correctly gives the honor assigned to me to Prof. S.F. B. Morse, for whom his father, Aifred Vall, acted as assistant.

me to Prof. 2. F. B. Morse, for whom his father, Alfred Yall, acted as assistant.

Although i am not at all anxious publicly to claim the peculiar and very interesting place my friends and you seem to take so much pleasure in assigning to me, there is this to be said as a matter of correct elegraph his tory, that neither Prof. Morse, with whom I was on the most initimate terms, nor Mr. Vall, who was also my very valued friend, ever lad, at any time, any supervision or official direction of any kind with any telegraph line built for commercial uses or employment. Froi, Morse superintended the construction of the day was altered to the construction of the day was altered to the construction of the day was altered to the line to prevent the content of the line to prevent the content of the line to prevent and the abandonment of the line to prevent and any alternative and the abandonment of the line to prevent as a second to the line to prev

And it seems a very curious fact that such for a time, was the dearth of the inaterial out of which telegraph superintendents was made, that for several years I was superintendent of four, and, for a time, of five, distinct telegraph companies, performing all my duties without telegraph companies, performing all my duties without telegraph companies, performing all my duties without a confortable. Assurantly I delight in such a memory of work and Fellowship such as marked these surjet heroic years, when labor to all was an honor and a glory. I am grateful that I retain in my new sphere all my ancient love for work, and that I have health far in advance of that with which I entered my telegraph life in less, one error made by one of the prominent scientific superirs in New York may as well be currected. Henry spaters in New York may as well be currected. one with which entered my telegraph life in Feb. (The error made by one of the prominent scientif papers in New York may as well be corrected. Hen R. Potter of Mochester, N.Y. was the Brat Fresident in the Western Union Telegraph Company. Hiram cible became Fresident in 1804. Jephan II. Wade was elected by Whitam Orton, who died April 1874, when, after a short interval, Dr. Green becam and is now Fresident. The name of "Western Union was given to the company by Erra Cornell.

Was given to the company by Erra Cornell. U. S. CONSULATE, DUMPERLISE, Scotland, Sept. 13.

The Door and the Nove. Buck Kigore to the door Put his mighty Texas toes.

And kersmush | with a crash It implinged on bingley's nose. And the gore gushed o'er and o'er Dingley's noble Roman nose, And he resied and he squeated At his sudden crimeon woes

To the pump in a lump Wasted such arratifs, stuck a patch On each cut, and breathed again Buck Bilzore, all fortore.

At the ruin he had wrought, Apologized, quite surprised That the door the nose had caught In future days that door of balze

Far plierims shall salute. And drink a jorum to the broken quorum And the door that his Dingley's smoot. Buck Kilgora's might and thek so wight From history's pare shall speak. And but lears rule for Divisity of Mains, Who was caught by the deep on the beak.

Peculiar. " lan't it queer that they call a mosquito net a bar !" What's queer about it " It's the one place where the mosquito can't get

Travera-liow much are these transcrat Tailor - Teenty dollars a.g. Travera-had you may you require a deposit from Mrangers ! Tailor-Yes air.

Travers (warmly)-Airsady I feel myse: f growing in

A well known amateur remarked yesterday that the main reason why women were and ward around billiard and pool tables was to be found in the greater proportionate height of the table to the gentler sex. Women, who are on the average a foot or so shorter than men find that the ordinary billard table is nearer their armpliathan their waists. In the clings ing fashion that gowns are now made it was never designed that a woman should raise hor hands above the level of her shoulder, and hence the usual ominous stretching of seams and general awkwardness of a woman at a and general awardness of a worlan at a game which has been especially designed for man. It may not be generally known to Now Yorkers that there are in this sown a very great number of women who have managed it entare neonstreads skill at billiards and peol in the face of the physical difficultes which the tables offer. Most of them have learned to play in the country, where the literate and pool are as much followed as what euchre, and penny ante. In country houses all around New York brothers and sisters play billiards togsther, and in all of the popular watering places of the Adiron lacks. Catskills, and White Mountains, there are regular places where bowling alleys and billiard rooms are patronized by the young women visitors from the city. A really successful billiard placer of the feminine sex is rare. Probably Mine Patti is the most expert women in the world at this particular game, but she owes it more to Nicelini's patience and thorough instruction than to any natural genius. Mr. Nicelini Patti is not a duffer with the cue by any means. He is a remarkably effective player, as some of the brokers who frequent the Windsor Hotel falles can testify.

Young Treasurer Fletcher of the Broadway game which has been especially designed for

WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOUT

Young Treasurer Fletcher of the Broadway Theatre has been the possessor of many odd specimens of Uncle Sam's currency that have been passed into him from time to time through the little box office cubby hole that is always illuminated by what his prefessional is always illuminated by what his prefessional brothers call his "celebrated seven eighths smile." He got his last specimens last week. A well-dressed man came to the office and bought a box for "The Merry Monarch," and handed in, in payment for the tleket, two brand new \$5 bank notes that had never been cut apart. Several hundred men about town, club men and actors, have since examined the notes with wonderment. Both notes are on the Central National Bank of Booneville, Mo., and both are numbered alike, bearing the figures "1584" and "1956" in exactly the same places in each bill. Two years ago a theatregoer gave Mr. Fletcher a \$5 bill in payment for a seat. Upon examination he found that the back of the bill was stamped exactly like the back of a \$10 Trensury note, with the figures and every other detail. It, was a genuine bill, too, and had the slik fibre worked into the paper that counterfeiters are unable to use. Mr. Fletcher sold the bill for \$15 the following week, and he says he has been inviting people ever since to kick him around the block every time he recalls it. He says that he could easily have got at least \$100 for it from some currency collecting crank. brothers call his "celebrated seven eighths

Gossip about women as a commodity is to

hot demand. An instance occurred the other day, when three young women fell to discussing Mrs. George Gould and comparing notes summering near Bye, another stopped at the same hotel with her up in the Catakilla for a same hotel with her up in the Catakills for a
week or two, and the third had seen her at her
town house. None of these ladies had the
slightest acquaintance with Mrs. Edith Kingden Gould, and their gossip was in no sense
malicious, yet they talked for two hours about
the wife of the famous young millionaire, and
covered nearly everything conceivable in her
physical and mental make-up. It would seem
from their observation that Mrs. Gould
never uses powder in any form, and that hence
her face is somewhat alimy at times; that she
drives a pair in the Park with her hands down
just like a man—a difficult feat for a woman—
and that when she lived in Westchester county
she was so fond of yachting that she went
aboard her husband's big schooner every afternoon at 2 o'clock and waited until he came
up from the city, when he rowed out to her
from the shore. Three men would discuss, adjust, and dismiss the Gould family in five min
utes, but when the three pretty gossilers tore
themselves apart from luncheon the other day,
it was with the impression that they had still
icit a great share of the important information
that they had gained about Mrs. Gould untold.

The Manhattan Elevated Rallway has just avoided a curious suit for damages by paying a small sum to the aggrieved person. Not many weeks ago an old gentleman, with bundles in both hands and ticket between his lips. tion, and hurrying along toward his train attempted to deposit his ticket by simply opening his mouth over the ticket chopper's box and trusting the rest to gravity. But gravity did its work too well for not only did the ticket fall in, but along with it feil his false teeth. The old gentleman, amid the unsympathetic grins of the assembled crowd, set down his bundles and vainly endeavored to fish out the teeth. Then an officer of the station came to his aid with a bent wire, but the teeth refused to bite, and while the old gentleman was looking around for some lait with which to tempt his lost property, the impatient ticket chopper numbed the teeth and sundry accumulated tickets into the hidden bowels soft his box, and the old gentleman wont on his way in an unpleasant state of mind. In due time his complaint in writing reached headquarters and now by the advice of counsel the company has paid for one set of faise teeth.

"Betting has along writter wall down to he tion, and hurrying along toward his train at-

rock limit on the tracks now," said Frederick Lovecraft yesterday. "When a short horse gets in with a fortune on his back unexpectedly there is not so much money won on him as would have been the case early in the son. The magnificent army of racegoers of the beginning of the season, to whom everything beginning of the season, to whom everything on the turf was new, and who bet on horses according to the color of their eyes or the number of spots on their legs, has been diminished at rapid strides. Many haughty swells of the turf who started out on Decoration Day with the horsiest of clothes and the most ponderous of field glasses, have joined the great multitude of unhappy investors who dwell in the limbs of the past. The season has been a hard one, for it has been full of surprises and oddities, and the turf, like the Stock Exchange, is pretty much in the hands of the brokers. Not until the West Chester course is opened will the general public attend in any unusual numbers. Meanwhile it is dog eat dog with the bookmakers."

"There is an attraction about W. C. Whitney," said a well-known politician, as the ex-Secretary of the Navy strode through Deimonico's yesterday, "which tells heavily in his favor as a public man. He is not particularly favor as a public man. He is not particularly robust in appearance, but he is sinewy-looking and strong. He is not given to promise our sentiling, chapping secole on the back or telling funny stories. Like Mr. Blaine and other magnetic leaders, he has a quality of entire repose and apparent indifference to his surrounding. Men who meet him cling pretty closely afterward, but they smile nevertheless when they see him lounge about. I surpose he is as busy as any man in New York, and jet he has the most completely lazy walk that I have ever seen. He gets all there is out of life, though, and it would be in line with his extraordinary tuck if he were finally elected as a compromise candidate. He is apparently the only man who is a friend both of Cleveland's and Hill's supporters."

Few of the thousands that daily pass the Union building down in William street know that for some months past an army of workmen has been busied in adding two stories to the structure. When it was learned that the work was to be done, an energetic tenthat the work was to be done, an energetic ten-ant canvassed his co-tensate, and the result was a threat to desert the building unless a guarantee were given that the progress of the work should not disturb the business or innest the comfort of the occupants. The guarantee was given and merly all the work has been done after business hours or on holldays. No nails were driven where screws would serve so that the din of hammers has not maddened the farthful tenants. But for the constant com-ing and going of workmen one would hardly suspect that any such work was in progress.

Mr. Thomas Morris, whose nautical acquire ments make even the bright Yankee skippers of de p and ships murvel; a little, is a min of many ideas and theories. One of them that many ideas and theories. One of them that has excited some attention hereabouts presented to expain the cause of fires on ottoalizes, shab. Mr. Morris says that he believed that sait fector kind-maybe particles of fint-g time the cott at and when it is put in the press, caybe, use thefore it is put in coard ship to mightly and instantaneous those of the parent of the sait is represented to the ball of the said at the ball. It smoothers in the ball of the process we and limits are a consequent to the core who are the limits of the ball of the said of the core who are the limits of the ball of the said of the core who are the limits of the ball of the core who are the limits of the ball of the core who are the limits of the ball of the core who are the limits of the ball of the limits of the times turning the slite.

Whenever an electric light lineman trims s street light in this town nowadays a crowd men and women stop and watch him work half expecting to see him fail of his step indeed and women stop and watch his step indeed and the design of the makes a suided prove while he is on the indeer the hearts of the watchers unup into their threats, and sometimes there are exchangings of horror lie induced often amuse themselve, by his ing on the sections of the growd. They have not the sections of the growd. They want the section of the growd threat the section of the secti